

Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

FARMERS, ATTENTION
You can find Clover seed
Millet seed and Grass seed
Miller's Drug Store.

GRASS SEED
CLOVER SEED
MILLET SEED
Miller's Drug Store.

"This Argus o'er the people's rights
Doth an eternal vigil keep;
No soothing strain of Mai's son
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep."

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GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893.

No. 128

UNKNOWN.

The sleeping the sleep that the angels bring,
The absolute calm of unending rest,
And has ceased the battle that was too hard.
For the timid, childish breast,
And nobody knew in the hurrying world
That the banner of one young life was tumbled.

She had fought the fight bravely, but the fates were stern;
And life for the poor is not the same
As it is for those that money life
To the heights of power and fame,
So the pleading eyes that were never gay
Were closed, and life softly ebbed away.

So she, the toiler, whose tired hands
Had striven so hard to be strong,
Whose frail young life had been old enough
To know that it was too long,
Had reached the haven whose life is peace—
Had gained the port where work must cease.

—Boston Pilot.

MR. CLEVELANDON SILVER.

As the Atlanta Journal says, the free silverites denounce everybody who is not willing to risk the experiment of free silver at the present as a "goldolater." They are never tired of abusing President Cleveland as "an enemy of silver" and as a "gold bug."

Senator Vest had the temerity to declare in a speech a few days ago that the President "in his great State paper had not one word to say in regard to bimetallicism."

This assertion is absolutely contrary to the facts, and Senator Vest put himself in an unenviable attitude when he said it.

In the message which the Senator says contains "not one word in regard to bimetallicism," President Cleveland attacks the Sherman act on the ground that its continued operation "would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold."

He goes on to say that if the act is not repealed the gold supply in the treasury will be exhausted and "gold and silver must part company, and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other."

Again he says:
If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single-handed.

In all these utterances the President speaks as the friend of silver and indicates as the only line of policy that which will sustain silver. In his letter to Governor North-ern he declares:

I am a friend of silver, but I believe its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a readjustment so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single-handed.

The President is a bimetalist. He is a friend of silver, but he is not in favor of a silver standard.

Proper Legislation.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 10.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city held to-night, resolutions were adopted commending the President for assembling Congress, commending the House for its prompt action, and urging upon the Senate that some action be taken without further delay on the measure pending before it. Resolutions say we have faith "in President Cleveland's knowledge and understanding of this subject and confidence in his ability to execute plans that will restore prosperity to the country if proper legislation is enacted to afford him the opportunity."

Favoring Repeal.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 10.—The following telegram was sent to United States Senators Daniel and Hinton, of Virginia: "The Norfolk, Va., Chamber of Commerce, reflecting the wishes of the commercial and manufacturing interests in this city, respectfully ask your vote and influence in behalf of the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman bill, now before the Senate."
(Signed) SAMUEL R. BORTM, Secretary.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is the most delicate facial soap for ladies' use in existence, sold by Robinson Bros., Goldsboro, N. C.

OUR DEFENSELESS COAST.

Brigadier General Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the United States Army, has made a report to the Secretary of War, indicating a condition of affairs prevailing in regard to our coast defenses which is officially characterized as "disgraceful." It is shown that almost the entire southern coast on the Atlantic seaboard is absolutely unprotected and at the mercy of a foreign foe. Forts have been allowed to crumble away, cannon have rusted and cannon carriages rotted.

To quote Inspector General Breckinridge these forts and their armaments "now serve the single purpose apparently of reminding us of the high estate from which we have fallen and that we are not well prepared for resistance against any bold and aggressive government."

In advance sheets furnished the Secretary of War of that part of his annual report relating to un-garrisoned fortifications, General Breckinridge says: "The very careful inspection of un-garrisoned posts between Barataria Bay, Louisiana, and the Delaware River, made under your supervision, has brought very plainly to view the defenseless condition of our Southern coast and the great importance of immediate action if these fortifications are to be relied on to repel attack."

"Owing to the spread of some of the cities they were built to protect and the increased range of modern artillery a few of the sites occupied are no longer valuable, but, in a large majority of cases, they are now and doubtless always will be of vast importance to the country."

"That there is no immediate probability of a foreign war will be granted, but it must be admitted that such a contingency is not impossible, and that should it happen within the next ten years we must rely in the main for the protection of our harbors on the forts and guns we now have, no matter how inferior they may be as compared with more recent inventions."

"For various reasons garrisons of twenty-seven of these forts have been withdrawn, until there is now, nor has there been in most cases for more than twenty years, a single soldier to care for them, ordnance sergeants, sometimes supernumerated and decrepit, alone excepted."

"At the outbreak of the civil war this was not the case. No nation had provided better guns and fortifications or more completely and intelligently established its lines of coast and harbor defense than we had, and the termination of the war found this equality undisturbed. To-day, while great improvements in the designs for our fortifications and armament have been made more guns may be expected within the century, no great progress towards the vast array of pieces necessary to arm our coast is probable, and no appropriation for fortifications, unless we are brought face to face with stern necessity or receive one of those sharp lessons by which nations as well as individuals learn to observe ordinary caution in business transactions."

General Breckinridge will suggest to Secretary Lamont the adoption of certain measures toward correcting the abuses and neglect that have placed the Southern coast so absolutely at the mercy of an enemy. He desires that an estimate be made for cleaning and clearing up the forts, and such repairs as will prevent further deterioration. He will also suggest that a sufficient expenditure be authorized to put all guns and carriages that can be relied on in connection with the operation of torpedo lines in a serviceable condition. Younger and more active men, he contends, should replace the particular ordnance sergeants on duty at the forts inspected and he asks that this be done as soon as practicable.

Furthermore, he will suggest "that an effort be made, where it can be done properly, to counteract the impression which prevails, even in the army, that these forts are junk shops, and their armament and stores obsolete, and that instructions be issued which will enable, or compel, all ordnance sergeants when once the armaments are put in order, to keep them so." General Breckinridge wants an estimate made for the repair or construction of necessary wharves and landing stages, and other estimates for barracks and quarters and for the preparation of the necessary sides outside forts occupying important defensive points when outside sites are available.

ROSES.

Mark the coy smiles that dimple round her mouth,
The shy, sweet glances of her violet eyes,
The dainty head, poised straight and lightly,
The laugh, as soft as zephyrs from the south,
And crown her, friend, with roses pink as June—
Roses that prophesy the wild bird's tune,
That tell of love songs 'neath a crescent moon
Bring from thy sunny climes
Pink roses!

II

Her red mouth curves and smiles with meaning rare;
Her dark eyes shine with love's intensest glow;
Her low laugh ripples like the brook-let's flow,
And, she is radiant, friend, beyond compare!

Kneel at her feet, with roses warm as sun,
Red with the kisses of the sun of June,
That breathe of passionate pleadings
Bring from thy richest posies,
Red roses!

III

See how the silken lashes sweep her cheek!
Upon those features lingereth the trace
Of beauty more ethereal than earth's grace,
She left our yearning hearts, O friend, to seek
In realms beyond the silver, smiling
Beyond the songs and silences of June,
A land where every note is in attune,
Bring, where her form reposes,
White roses!

—Ninnie Quinn, in Fetter's Magazine.

The Constitution and the Bales.

As the Philadelphia Times says, Senator Voorhees, in entering upon the "contest of endurance" on Wednesday night, made a dignified and dispassionate statement of his attitude in the conduct of the silver debate. If it appeared to the general reader disappointingly apologetic and lacking in the aggressive spirit which the exigency demands, it must be conceded that the man who is charged with the direction of a battle has a better appreciation of its difficulties than his critics are likely to have.

Mr. Voorhees' speech was in fact an appeal to the dignity and courtesy that has hitherto prevailed in the Senate and to the honor and fairness of the obstructionists. He disclaimed all desire to restrict the freedom of debate, but he appealed to them simply to express a willingness to submit to a vote, to intimate a time, no matter how distant, when they would agree that a vote should be taken. His opponents were silent. Evidently the appeal to their honor was vain.

Up to this point there can be no criticism of Mr. Voorhees' attitude. Reliance upon the honor of his associates is natural to a gentleman, and the Senate is supposed to be made up of gentlemen exclusively. But it will be generally felt that he errs in giving to the rule of courtesy the force of constitutional law. He had been urged from outside, he said, to appeal to the presiding officer to sustain him "in a motion not provided for in the rules and to proceed to a vote," but he "would as soon think of committing open high treason or private murder as of committing such a crime as that." Why? Where is the treason? Where is the crime?

The Constitution empowers the Senate to make rules for its own government, which have the force of law; but it is no part of the purpose of the Constitution that the Senate, by its rules or by the absence of rules, shall vacate the function committed to it, that of orderly legislation. The crime is committed by those who prevent the Senate's exercise of its powers. Their conduct is outside the rules, though still within the Constitution. The authority of the Senate rests in the majority of its members, and they have no right, either legal or moral, to surrender it to the minority. If there is any "treason" it is there.

The Cup Is Ours.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., Oct. 13.—[Bulletin]—The Vigilant won by 40 seconds.

WON BY 12 SECONDS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—[Bulletin]—The best information to be had at the New York Yacht Club at 5 o'clock, was that the Vigilant had won by 12 seconds.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is the most delicate facial soap for ladies' use in existence, sold by Robinson Bros., Goldsboro, N. C.

OUR WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

A dozen moons have come and gone,
Since you and I became as one;
With heavenly light they seemed to fly
Across our star-bespangled sky;
And though with waning light they passed,
Each left us happier than the last.
In number twelve, in love but one,
Still shines our constant honey moon.

Fierce winter's cold and pelting storm
Has left our hearts unshaken and warm
Inconstant spring has tried in vain,
To quench our love with showers of rain;
Nor summer's sun with scorching eye
Could drink affection's fountain dry;
Still less shall autumn's yellow leaf,
An emblem prove that love is brief.

The changing seasons but portray,
This earthly body's swift decay;
Our soul's ascending, then shall fly
To glorious immortality.
There freed from earth, still clinging fast,
Till Time shall end; and when, at last,
The resurrection morn shall rise,
And spread its glories through the skies,
We'll stand before the great white throne,
In faith, in hope, in love still one.

—Charles A. Read

PLATFORM AND SILVER.

As the Louisville Courier-Journal says, it can not have escaped attention that Senators discussing the silver question have a good deal to say about the silver plank of the platform adopted at Chicago last year. The friends of repeal quote its clear mandate with reference to the Sherman law, but recalcitrant Democrats also try to find in it some excuse for their refusal to carry out the will of the people. An analysis of the silver plank of the platform will show but little support for the latter class. The declaration with reference to gold and silver was as follows:

"We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal, or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency."

It is just as well to note at the beginning what this declaration does not contain. There is no suggestion in it of toleration of a fifty-eight-cent dollar. There is not a syllable of approbation of silver monometallism. There is no mention of the ratio of 16 to 1. There is a distinct declaration that farmers and laboring men are not interested in dishonest money, but are the first to suffer from a degradation of the currency. The idea of fiat money, in whole or in part, is distinctly repudiated. The following is a fair analysis of what the platform demands:

First—The immediate repeal of the Sherman act. This is in a sentence by itself, and is subject to no conditions. It is, therefore, a square declaration for unconditional repeal.

Second—The use of both gold and silver as money. The Wilson Repeal Bill provides for this. All the silver dollars already coined, which are seven times as many as can be kept in circulation, are to continue a full legal tender.

Third—There is a declaration in favor of the coinage of both gold and silver, but this is subject to various qualifications. It is not a condition precedent to the repeal of the Sherman law. On the contrary, it provides for some things that can not be reached at once. It says that the Democratic party is in favor of the coinage of both gold and silver, "but"—and here follow the necessary prerequisites without which it can not safely be done.

The first condition is that there

must be no discrimination against either metal. To coin gold at its bullion value and silver at 58 per cent. of its bullion value, would be an enormous discrimination against gold, such as would drive it out of circulation. This would annul the previous declaration in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money. This idea is further emphasized by the declaration that the dollar unit of coinage must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value.

Another condition is that the value of the two metals must be adjusted by international agreement or otherwise, so as to maintain the parity of the two metals, not only for the payment of debts, but in their purchasing power in the markets—not for a day or month, but "at all times."

We may take it for granted that the language of this section was more or less adapted to the purpose of reconciling differences of opinion, but taken as a whole, it has a distinct meaning, which can easily be ascertained. It demands an immediate discontinuance of the policy of purchasing silver bullion to be stored up in the Treasury like cord-wood. It declares in favor of the use of gold and silver as money, which practically everybody in America favors, the assertions of the mine owners to the contrary notwithstanding. But it also declares that the interests of the few millionaire owners of silver mines in this country are not to prevail over the interest of farmers and laboring men. We are not going to silver monometallism. We are not going to accept the 58-cent dollar. We will have the coinage of both gold and silver without charge for mintage whenever it can be done without any degradation of the standard of value and not counter.

The silver lords may rage and deluded Democrats may imagine vain things but this is the meaning of the Democratic platform, and it must be carried out if the party expects to retain the confidence of the people of the United States.

Brute Force in the Senate.

It is disheartening to hear Senators gravely talking of a test of physical endurance over the repeal of the Sherman act, as though important measures of public policy were to be decided by mere brute force. A contest on these lines is as barbaric as the old way of determining public questions by the ordeal of battle. The vigorous young Senators from the Silver States do not propose that their opponents shall fight it out under the rules of the ring, but what they do propose is scarcely less brutal. They mean that if the majority of the Senate, many of whom are old men, wish to pass an act demanded by the public interest they shall remain in their seats all day and all night and for an indefinite time, while these obstructionists exhaust all the manifold devices of delay.

Such a proposition carries its own condemnation. It is not merely unstatesmanlike; it is unmanly, brutal. These Senators have a right to resort to every legitimate parliamentary motion to test the sense of the Senate to the uttermost, but the whole theory on which their existing power of delay is based is that the Senate is a body of intelligent gentlemen, who have such confidence in the honor and courtesy of one another that no rules are necessary to enforce the decencies of debate. A contest of physical endurance overthrows this theory entirely and abolishes the Senators from any legal or moral obligation to maintain their courteous rule.

The minority have been allowed not only all the latitude of debate that anyone could reasonably demand, but more than their conduct has entitled them to. Their announced purpose to resort to physical force demands of the majority the exercise of the inherent authority of the Senate to bring this unseemly contest to an end. If Mr. Voorhees is the courageous leader he is believed to be, and if the Vice-President has the judicial firmness and dignity that the occupant of such a position ought to have, the lawful power is theirs with the support of an honest majority, to bring this issue to the only lawful test, the test of votes.

The country not only will support them; it will be content with nothing else. It is not to be endured that the selfish obstruction of a few interested attorneys, demagogues and cranks shall drag down the Senate of the United States to the low standards of a Times Island prize fight.—Phila. Times.

The Speaker thereupon put the main question and it was ordered, and the minority, after some show of protest, succumbed. The action of the Speaker was sustained by the country, because it was recognized that an extraordinary necessity required this resort to the inherent authority of the House, and precisely the same principle applies to the present situation in the Senate. There is no question of the authority of the majority, it is only a question of its orderly exercise. Hitherto this has been best secured in the Senate by the rule of courtesy, but that has failed. It is time that the Senate direct the Vice President to put the pending question to a vote.

FLOWERS TO MATCH.

If heaven's a gold city,
With streets all golden, too,
Except for its boundary
Who's nothing but its blue,
I think the flowers ought to
Be like the rest in hue.
If I was just an angel,
With nothing else to do,
I gather golden rods and
Wild asters, white and blue,
And carry them to Heaven,
Around the throne to strew,
The gold to match the city,
So beautiful and fair,
The white to match the dresses
Which all the angels wear,
The blue to match the sky that
Is always blue up there.

Felix Kleeland.

PUT THE QUESTION TO A VOTE.

As the Philadelphia Times says, the contest of physical endurance on which the Senate has embarked is humiliating to the people of the United States, and in every way discreditable to the Senate itself. That a body of gentlemen, governed by traditions of the highest dignity and courtesy, should be subjected to such indignity by a small group of parliamentary ruffians, is an outrage; that they submit to the indignity without a vigorous assertion of their self-respect is unworthy of the Senate's reputation.

The custom of the Senate, which has attained the authority of a rule, assumes that when a number of gentlemen are met to discuss a given subject they will all listen to what each one has to say and will not decide till all the arguments have been heard. This is simply the rule of courtesy, to which all gentlemen are subject. But the moment courtesy is abused and Senators begin to talk for the avowed purpose of annoying and wearing out their associates, that moment the rule of courtesy is dissolved and the inherent right of the majority to govern becomes paramount.

Unless the Senate have the courage to assert this right, a small and determined minority can defeat any majority whatever, precisely as a group of rowdies can defy five times their number of gentlemen as long as the latter rely solely upon the observances of polite society. The only way to deal with rowdies is to meet them with force, and the one way to deal with obstructionists is to meet them boldly and vote them down.

The rules of the Senate apply to decent debate; they have no application in a mere physical contest such as the silver men have invited at this time. No rules that the Senate has power to make can divert it of its constitutional right and duty of legislation, and when ever the majority shall fully resolve to put an end to this abuse of courtesy they can bring the issue to a vote.

The Speaker of the House of Commons laid down this essential principle very clearly against the Irish obstructionists in 1881. The House had been in continuous session for two days and nights. There was no rule of closure and there were still members anxious to talk; but it was evident and avowed that they were talking only for obstruction. At length, in the morning of the third day, the Speaker interposed, saying:

A necessity has arisen which demands the interposition of the Chair. The usual rule has been found powerless to insure orderly debate. An important measure, declared to be urgent in the interest of the State by a decisive majority, has been impeded by the action of an inconsiderable minority of members, who have reported to those modes of obstruction which have been recognized by the House as a parliamentary offense. The credit and authority of this House are seriously threatened; the legislative powers of the House are paralyzed.

The Speaker thereupon put the main question and it was ordered, and the minority, after some show of protest, succumbed. The action of the Speaker was sustained by the country, because it was recognized that an extraordinary necessity required this resort to the inherent authority of the House, and precisely the same principle applies to the present situation in the Senate. There is no question of the authority of the majority, it is only a question of its orderly exercise. Hitherto this has been best secured in the Senate by the rule of courtesy, but that has failed. It is time that the Senate direct the Vice President to put the pending question to a vote.

FAITH.

Richard and Maud are friends most true;
When one is cross the other is too—
"Brother" is seven and "sister" is eight,
Come peep with me at the nurse—
That fairy, golden-haired dot in white
Is our little Maud—the pryer spirit,
Last night, after the prayers were said,
And the children safely tucked in bed,
I bade the nurse, that she should it r'n,
The children must at home remain,
As I left the room I heard Maud say,
"I hope it will wain, so we can pay,"
Next morn bright clouds went gliding by,
And with each cloud a childish sigh,
They wished and longed and wished again;

They watched the skies, but all in vain.
Then Richard cried, in joyous tone,
"I know how we can stay at home;
You stand close to the window pane,
And I'll pray God to make it rain!"
Trusting he knelt beside his bed,
And this in solemn voice he said,
"Dear God, please let the raindrops come,
So Maud and I can stay at home."
A pause, then Maud said, "Try again,"
And Richard prayed, "Oh, make it rain,
Faith soon clear on each childish brow
As Maud announced, "It 'pinks now!"
Katherine Cutter.

REPEAL OR NOTHING.

That's Still the Situation—Cleveland and Carlisle Stand Firm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—At this hour the atmosphere is somewhat clarified, and in dissipation of the smoke and mists the lines are seen as clearly drawn in the great struggle as ever before.

The information comes straight from the treasury department that Mr. Carlisle stands pat.

The same intelligence comes from the white house. Mr. Cleveland has not weakened. He is not disheartened.

From the repeal leaders comes the same story.
"We are fighting for a principle," they say; "why should we compromise with a minority, and especially when that minority is fighting for self-interest?"

Whether it be from this known state of affairs or the gloominess occasioned by the steady and continued downpour of rain here today, the silver men are much discouraged.

They still talk compromise but not to an end. The southern silver men can formulate no basis that will satisfy the western silver men.

The real repeal senators on the democratic side will submit to no sacrifice of the principles involved.

While the republicans are professing friendship for repeal, they are praying that the democrats may formulate another "make-shift" to take the onus of the present law from their party. And so it goes.

The statement that Mr. Cleveland had signified his willingness at any time to sign a compromise is vain imagining. He has said nothing one way or the other. He has made his recommendation to congress, and there he stops.

If by some chance a compromise should be formulated, abandoning the purpose of the Voorhees bill, and pass the senate, it would meet defeat in the house. If not it would be vetoed.

No one professes to truthfully tell the outcome of the situation at the present time. The situation as it presents itself to your representative, is still unconditional repeal or nothing.

Mr. Stewart is still speaking. It is now understood that Mr. Voorhees will continue to force the fighting and compel another all-night session.—Atlanta Journal.

The Situation at Brunswick.
BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 10.—The Health Board to-day appointed another physician to take charge of Dr. L. B. Davis' patients, who, being reported as sick with malarial, could not justly be given nurses. Instances were testified to by the Health Board Committee and Surgeon Faget, where some of Dr. Davis' patients had died of typical cases of yellow fever, but he persisted that they had only malarial. The interests of the sick demand that the Health Board act as they did. Dr. Davis had not regularly practiced until this epidemic for many years past. He did valuable service in the Brunswick epidemic of 1876, and for that reason he was employed by Surgeon Murray when this epidemic began. Surgeon Murray to-night reports three new cases at Jasp, Dr. Samuels, Mr. Gray and a child of Mr. Southwell's, and one discharged, Mrs. Rowland. Seven cases are now under treatment at Jasp. Surgeon Murray officially says he is morally certain that O'Brien was a refugee picked up at Oasabaw by the revenue cutter Boutelle at Brunswick over a month ago.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

ADOPTED BY THE GOLDSBORO RIFLES ON THE DEATH OF CORPORAL W. A. FREEMAN.

The lament of the prophet who was King in Jerusalem of old, that "Man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets," finds an echo in the heart of every member of the Goldsboro Rifles, as gathering in our Army we miss the familiar form and congenial countenance of one endeared to us all by his many noble traits of character and who walked with us, as if but yesterday, and is not, for God has taken him.

For the first time in the history of this company, since its reorganization, 18 years ago, its members are brought face to face with the visitation to its ranks of the "fell sergeant who is strict in his arrest."

William Arthur Freeman, member of Co. D, 1st Regt. N. C. State Guard, 24 years of age, standing with poised feet on the very heights of a happy manhood, in whose life the violet were yet blooming and the summer smiling sweet with promise across the meadow lands of life's springtime, has been summoned by the Great Orderly from on High, whose judgments are incomprehensible, whose ways are unsearchable, whose wisdom rules the universe, and whose mercies abound unto men.

Whereas, his efficiency as a soldier, his fidelity to the interests of this company and the high esteem in which he was held by his comrades, render it proper that we should place upon record our appreciation of his worth, therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore the death of our comrade with deep feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is with those who having "fought the good fight" are henceforth at rest.

Resolved, That we extend to the young wife and bereaved mother and younger brother of our lamented comrade our heartfelt sympathy, and commend them to the One who of all others can comfort and sustain, holding out to them the assurance that his exemplary Christian life has left behind of meeting him again at the coming of that great day to which love and hope look forward with ardent joy, where the tears and woes of this life shall be submerged in the healing tide that flows from the eternal fountains of divine Truth and Peace.

Resolved, That in the death of Wm. A. Freeman this company has lost one of its most public-spirited and efficient members, the community a faithful and promising citizen and earnest Christian, and his family a loving and devoted husband and son and brother.

Resolved, That this memorial be spread upon the minutes of the company, published in the city papers, and that a copy be furnished the family of the deceased.

JOS. E. ROBINSON,
R. A. CREECH,
LOUIS COLLINS, } Committee.



A cream of tartar baking powder. High est of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106, Wall St., New York.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE IN THE world for Ointments, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fetter, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Hill & Son.

IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE.
J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St. Sharpshooters' Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Coopersport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at J. H. Hill & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

SPECIMEN CASES.
S. H. Gifford, Now Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and his wife terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.
Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill. had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured them entirely. Sold by J. H. Hill & Son.

GLAD TIDINGS.
The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Costiveness, General Debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery Cure. This great herb tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the Liver and restores our system to vigorous health and energy. Samples free. Large packages 50c. Sold only by J. H. Hill & Son.